

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Sixty Years the Standard

NO ALUM

From Mr. Hilburn.

Editor Register—"Public welfare vs. private profit." "This is the question that will be presented to the people of Shreveport in the election on the waterworks question next Thursday, November 4th. The best guarantee of health conservation in this city is public ownership of the water supply. Vote for it." And, "Don't be bamboozled by the poor mouth put up by the water company. If it has lost money in Shreveport why does it want an extension of its franchise at lower rates than it now offers the people? Vote to build your own waterworks."

The two above short editorials are in to-day's Shreveport Times. They are self-explanatory and to the student of socialism are obvious—but why should the Times deem it necessary to urge intelligent voters to cast their ballots for public ownership of the city's water supply? Because the profit takers have engaged the finest talent the county affords (that can be prostituted) to misrepresent the matter and keep the voters in darkness and doubt.

Socialism means public ownership of all things publicly used, and private ownership of things privately used. And just how that would "kill incentive," "break up the home," "destroy religion," or "reduce everybody to a dead level," is beyond my ken. But these things and kindred sayings have been the stock in trade of the whilom opponents of socialism for so many years. In fact there comes to my mind right now a circumstance that happened to me when it first became known that I had become a socialist. An acquaintance came in and said "Hilburn, I hear you have joined the dividers." And many people holding high positions, who ought to know better if they don't, parrot these worn out sayings with faces as solemn as "stupidity touched by fear." Everybody's Magazine for November has an article entitled "set the eagle free" that contains some valuable information and conveys some that is equally valuable. "The navy department has never known what it costs to build its own ships. For the first time in this long history of wasted millions the government will know—let us hope—whether the work done in the navy yards is cheaper or dearer than work done outside. You can make your own guess as to that." Can it be possible that this magazine writer is ignorant of the fact that such information is now on record in a speech delivered by Congressman Tamm? A speech showing conclusively that blow-hole armor plate cost the government more than it could produce the genuine article for in its own shops.

If Uncle Sam announced his intention to build his own shops and manufacture all his own army and navy supplies your patriotic (?) navy league would soon die of dry rot, for want of an incentive.

F. P. HILBURN, Lewisville, Ark.
October 31, 1915.

How to Cure Meats.

The farmer who is tired of eating improperly cured meats or who loses money each year in buying meat is not a graduate of the Two-Year Winter Course in Agriculture of the University of Missouri at Columbia. In this course students are taught to kill, cut up, and cure their own meats.

Actual practice is given the students in the short course in slaughtering, curing, and packing of meats. The relative values of the different cuts are learned. The instructors show how to make them and how to use economically the cheaper cuts.

The University is provided with farm equipment for slaughtering and curing meats. Two half-days a week are given to the class in slaughtering during the second term of the last year.

A card addressed to P. M. Brandt, Superintendent of Short Courses,

Columbia, Mo., will bring full information about the instruction given in slaughtering and about other courses given the short course students.

The Post Office or the Church?

(Catholic Advance, Wichita, Kansas.)
Wichita is blessed with a religious postmaster and the city is to be congratulated on the fact. As St. Paul remarked, religion is good for everything, but there are times and places when even religion must be considered intrusive. The Advance has persistently maintained, for example, that ministers have no business conducting services or preaching religion as part of the public school curriculum. The following letters which passed between the local postmaster and the editor of the Advance, show another development of this same question:

THE INVITATION.
"October 23, 1915.
"Rev. John W. Maher, Editor Catholic Advance, Wichita, Kansas.
"Reverend Sir—In view of the circumstances there are several adherents to the faith of the Roman Catholic church in the employment of the government in the postal service here who were present by my invitation at the brief religious service held in the office on the afternoon of October 16th, conducted by Professor Stout, the singing evangelist who is associated with Dr. Guy L. Brown, the pastor in the First Baptist church, in a series of revival services there, it occurs to me that it would be agreeable to the employees referred to not only, but to others in the service, to have similar services conducted by other representatives of other leading Christian organizations in the city from time to time as circumstances may permit. Prompted by the one desire to aid in advancing the Redeemer's kingdom in this community under the Catholic spirit of Christianity, I write you this note to invite you to come and hold similar services in the hope for the benefit of all the employees at the close of the day's work, 5 o'clock, next Tuesday afternoon, October 26th. If you find it inconvenient to be present and lead in such exercises yourself, you may feel free to request someone else of your communion to come in your stead.
"Trusting that this invitation will meet with your approbation and that you will comply therewith, I am sincerely, a humble follower of the Lord Jesus Christ.
"J. H. SHIELD,
"Postmaster."

"P. S.—Please advise me of your purpose as soon as convenient, so that I may make proper announcement in time for the services at the time indicated."

THE REPLY.
"October 25, 1915.
"Mr. John H. Shield, Postmaster, Wichita, Kansas."

"Dear Mr. Shields—I thank you most sincerely for your invitation to hold services at the postoffice to-morrow afternoon, October 26. It is, however, the policy of the Catholic church in America to keep government and religion absolutely apart. On account of this I feel that it would be doing violence to our convictions if I were to accept your invitation."

"To hold services in a government building where the employees would be morally obliged to assist in, according to my opinion, a violation of personal liberty. You know the power of a postmaster and you understand how difficult it would be for any of the employees to resist an invitation which would be tantamount to a command, whatever repugnance they might feel."

"As an alternative, I propose to hold a special service in my church on North Water street for the benefit of the post office employees any time that you suggest. I have services on Sunday morning at 9 and on Sunday evening at 7:30. I shall give wide publicity to this special service if your employees feel that they would like to be present. I am quite sure that a special service might be held at the cathedral if you prefer, and I shall be pleased to make the necessary arrangements for you."

"In this way the sacred principles of the American constitution would be safeguarded. The government building would be reserved for government occupations and the church for religious services. This is the gist of the suggestion of the Advance."

"I trust that you will not object to my making this correspondence public, so that the people of Wichita may understand the position of yourself and the Catholic church in the matter of advancing the Redeemer's kingdom in this community, to quote your expression."

"With kindest regards, I am,
"Yours very sincerely,
"J. W. MAHER."

After consulting several of those

employed at the postoffice, we find that the greater number feel they are entitled to a rest when their day's work is over. They consider it an imposition to expect them to attend services conducted by anyone the postmaster is inclined to invite. We shall soon have an authoritative decision from Washington on this subject and our readers will be informed of further developments.

P. S.—The following letter, under date November 4, closing the incident, was received by Rev. Maher ten days later.

SIR—With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo addressed to the Postmaster General, I would advise that the Department has carefully considered all of the facts which have been presented with regard to the friction recently created in your community because of the action of the postmaster in permitting the use of the post office building for religious services at 5 p. m. on October 1. This matter has been disposed of by instructing the postmaster not in the future to permit the use of post office building for religious or any other outside purposes which may result in dissensions among the patrons of the office, as the object of the postal service is to serve all of the people and to seek in successfully meeting this duty the co-operation of every patron.

Respectfully,
DANIEL C. ROGER,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

How to Fertilize for Wheat in Missouri.

BY M. F. MILLER.

The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has been conducting experiments on a series of fields in both Northern and Southern Missouri, with fertilizer, lime, manure, etc., for a number of years and with striking results.

In Southern Missouri the results on wheat warrant very definite recommendations regarding its fertilization. Phosphates appear to bring the highest return, although in practically all cases potash pays well, also. On the less fertile prairies and on the red and gray limestone uplands, 150 pounds of fertilizer, containing 10 to 14 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 3 to 5 per cent. potash, has been recommended. Since phosphates are most important, and considering the war cost of potash, a mixed fertilizer containing 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid and 1 per cent. of nitrogen and 1 per cent. of potash, may also be satisfactorily used, particularly on poorer lands.

For the farmer handling level prairie or the worn areas of the rolling prairie of Northern Missouri, a fertilizer high in phosphate such as one containing 2 per cent. nitrogen, 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid and one per cent. potash, applied before wheat, or the same fertilizer with nitrogen omitted, will give good results. The scarcity of potash prevents the profitable use of fertilizer containing more than the above per cent. this season.

In general, phosphates pay best on wheat on this land and the fertilizer should contain a high per cent. of soluble phosphates. The nitrogen and potash do not seem to pay as well, and if used, small quantities will answer. The more worn the lands, the more important is the nitrogen and the potash in the fertilizer. On the better prairie regions, phosphates alone, particularly the soluble kind, will usually prove most profitable.

The use of fertilizer on wheat is steadily increasing. It must always be understood that one should not depend on fertilizer alone. It should be used with proper systems of soil management for maintaining organic matter.

The results of a number of years' experience with fertilizers, on a series of soil experiment fields, have definitely indicated the best systems of soil management for Missouri soils. Free bulletins Nos. 126, 127 and 128 for Northern Missouri, and free bulletins Nos. 119, 129 and 130 for the southern part of the State may be secured from Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station at Columbia, Mo. They cover these experiments in detail and give very valuable information for Missouri farmers.

The Editor Explains.

The Canova, S. D. Herald, was approached recently by anti-prohibitionists for advertising rates to present the "wet" side of the state-wide prohibition fight in South Dakota. The letter asking for rates stated that the proposition was a clean-cut business one—not intended as a subsidy—"the only purpose being to prove that prohibition does not meet the expected end and will be ineffectual." The letter added: "The policy of your paper on the prohibition question will not involve a consideration. You are offered this business irrespective of whether your paper is for or against prohibition." The editor of the Herald, which is a prohibition paper, accepted the business on the ground that advertising was the paper's "stock in trade" and "for sale to the use of any legitimate business enterprise." "We want to be fair to both friend and foe," said the editor, "and we don't believe it will hurt the public to have both sides of the question presented. It should enable us

to cast a more intelligent ballot." Thus The Herald will carry "wet" arguments in its advertising columns and, editorially, will support the "dry" cause. Agitation always produces beneficial results, but suppression of facts may cause great harm. The editor of The Herald is honest in his espousal of the "dry" cause, and, at the same time, he is big enough to allow his opponents a place in the forum.

Two Hundred and Fifty Stories

And every story a good one. They are entertaining, but that is not all you can say about them. You know there is hardly a periodical published that is not full of time-wasting stories, but not a single story in The Youth's Companion is a time waster. Take the stories of C. A. Stephens. It would be hard to pick out one from which you cannot learn something useful and yet entertaining.

Some of The Companion stories refresh your knowledge of geography; some tell you the mysteries of chemistry, some reveal the secrets of forestry and of general farming. They cover a wide range. They are chosen with an eye to the possible likings of every member of a Companion family—stories of vigorous action and stirring adventure for boys, stories of college life and domestic vicissitudes for girls, stories that range all the way from sheer drollery to deep seriousness for men and women. There are no stories quite like those in The Companion.

If you are not familiar with The Companion as it is to-day, let us send you sample copies and the Forecast for 1916.

New subscribers who send \$2.00 for 1916 will receive free a copy of The Companion Home Calendar for 1916, in addition to all the remaining 1915 issues from the time the subscription is received.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

Gone to Rest.

Barney Rubie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rubie, who live near Taskee, Mo., was born April 4, 1884, and died September 12, 1915, aged 31 years, 6 months and 8 days. He had catarrh of the stomach and all that physicians and parents and friends could for him we could keep him with us no longer, for God knows best in all things. He had been saved for two years, and while on his death bed he received the blessing of Sanctification, and said he was ready and willing to go any time the Lord called him. May we all be as he was when the trying hour of death comes! What a blessing it is for us to know our brother is at rest where no pain and sickness can enter and where death never comes.

He leaves a father, mother, two brothers and seven sisters and a host of other relatives to mourn his loss. It seems so sad to us to see the vacant place he once filled, but yet we know if we live true to God some day we can meet him around that great white throne and sing praises unto God forever.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Chas. Hamilton and the remains were laid to rest in the Des Arc Cemetery to await the Resurrection morn.

'Tis so sweet to trust our Lord,
And the promise of his word,
When we gather home above,
We can sing his praise and love.

By Two of His SISTERS.
Taskee, Mo., Nov. 8, 1915.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We have known and known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

—Advertisement.

Mrs. Bumpweather Explains.
"I have observed," says Mrs. Bumpweather, "that when I am extra kind to people they think I am easy-going and take advantage of me. But I can well afford to laugh, because it is perfectly true."

Catholic Church Services.

ARCADIA.
First Mass, Homily, 6:30 o'clock
High Mass and Sermon, 9 o'clock;
Benediction, 7:30 p. m.

PILOT KNOL.
First Sunday of the month, 10:30 o'clock; Second and Fourth Sundays, 9:30 o'clock.

GRANTVILLE.
First Sunday of the month, 8:30 o'clock; second and fourth Sundays, 10:30 o'clock.

No mass at Pilot Knob or Graniteville on the third or fifth Sundays of the month.

BISMARCK.
Third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8:30 and 9 o'clock.
Rev. L. O. WERNERT, Pastor.
REV. E. J. BLANKENBIL, Ass't.

Fall and Winter Arrivals!

Ask yourself if you need any New Articles this Winter. If so, see what we have. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY!

SWEATERS.

We have a Splendid Assortment of Monarch Sweaters.

Infants', 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Children's, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25.
Misses', 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 2.25, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 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